

What is claimed is:

1. A method for restoring administrative data records of a nonvolatile memory that can be written in units of sectors and erased in units of blocks, said records being stored in a more rapidly accessible internal volatile flag memory of an associated memory controller, characterized in that in one or more memory blocks of the nonvolatile memory a reconstruction table (RKT) is continually updated in which all write and erase operations in the nonvolatile memory are recorded as an entry to such an extent that the administrative data records of the internal flag memory of the memory controller can be completely reconstructed in each case during a restart after a power failure.
2. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that every entry in the reconstruction table (RKT) is one sector or one sector segment long.
3. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the reconstruction of the administrative data records of the flag memory is repeated if another power failure has occurred during the reconstruction of the data records.
4. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that when a predefined fill level of the reconstruction table (RKT) is reached, a reorganization is started in each case to create a defined initial state of the administrative data records in the flag memory and in the reconstruction table (RKT) and that this start of the reorganization is recorded as the last entry (OE) in the reconstruction table (RKT).

5. A method according to claim 4, characterized in that every time the reorganization was successful, a completion entry (FE) takes place in the reconstruction table, said completion entry containing a counter (FZ), which is incremented with every completion entry.

6. A method according to claim 5, characterized in that for the renewed creation of the reconstruction table (RKT) after a successful reorganization, the previously used memory blocks are released for erasing in a background program and a still erased <sup>2</sup> blocks are initialized accordingly.

7. A method according to claim 5, characterized in that the first entry in a reconstruction table (RKT) is a completion entry (FE).

8. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that, as a portion of the administrative data records, a table (ZZT) is maintained in the flag memory for any invalid block pointers that are contained in a block pointer table (BZT) in the nonvolatile memory.

9. A method according to claim 3, characterized in that during the reorganization the block pointer table (BZT) is updated in each case with aid of the table (ZZT) for invalid block pointers.

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<sup>2</sup> Translator's note: The German-language sentence on which this translation is based either contains superfluous words or it is incomplete.